

San Luis Obispo County

Overview of Emergency
Management Institute Course;
and Initial Public Agency
Disaster Recovery

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Management Institute Course;
and Initial Public Agency
Disaster Recovery

Agenda

- Brief overview of the EMI course
- Introduction to disaster recovery
- Real life local experience with disaster recovery: Paso Robles
- More in-depth disaster recovery overview

Integrated Emergency Management Course

April 8-12, 2013

Emergency Management Institute
National Emergency Training Center
Emmitsburg, Maryland



FIVE CITIES
FIRE AUTHORITY

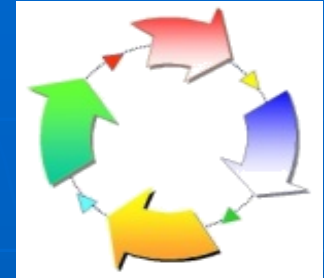
IEMC Objectives



- ✓ Analyze community emergency plans, policies and procedures
- ✓ Identify additional planning needs and/or resources
- ✓ Clarify Roles and Responsibilities
- ✓ Improve teams and coordination
- ✓ ***Improve response/recovery capabilities***



Course Goal



Build upon the awareness and the skills needed to develop and implement disaster policies, plans, and procedures to protect life and property using an “*Integrated*” or “*Whole Community*” approach

Course Presentations

- Administrative introductions, whole community overview, and course methodology;
- Earthquake and Tsunami Effects;
- Public Policy Issues;
- Incident Command System Refresher;
- Emergency Management 101;
- Exercise Orientation and Functional Meetings;

Course Presentations

- Fire Service Orientation;
- Public Works;
- Law Enforcement Response to Disasters;
- Emergency Medical Services;
- Critical Incident Stress Management;
- Media and Public Information;
- Overview of Recovery;
- Community Services/Mass Care.

Course Presentations

- Organizational Roles and Actions
(roles and capabilities of local, state, and federal government, volunteer agencies, and private sector)

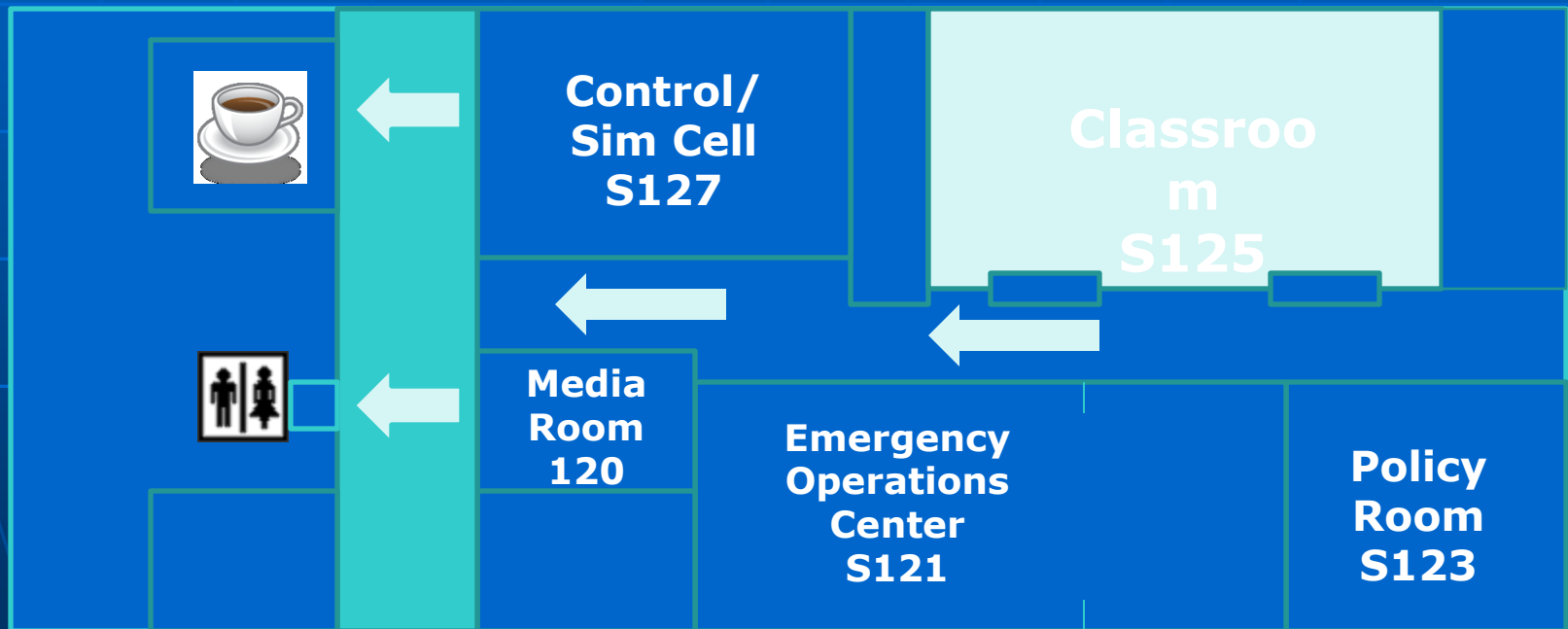
Admin Presentation: National Emergency Training Center



Admin Presentation: NETC



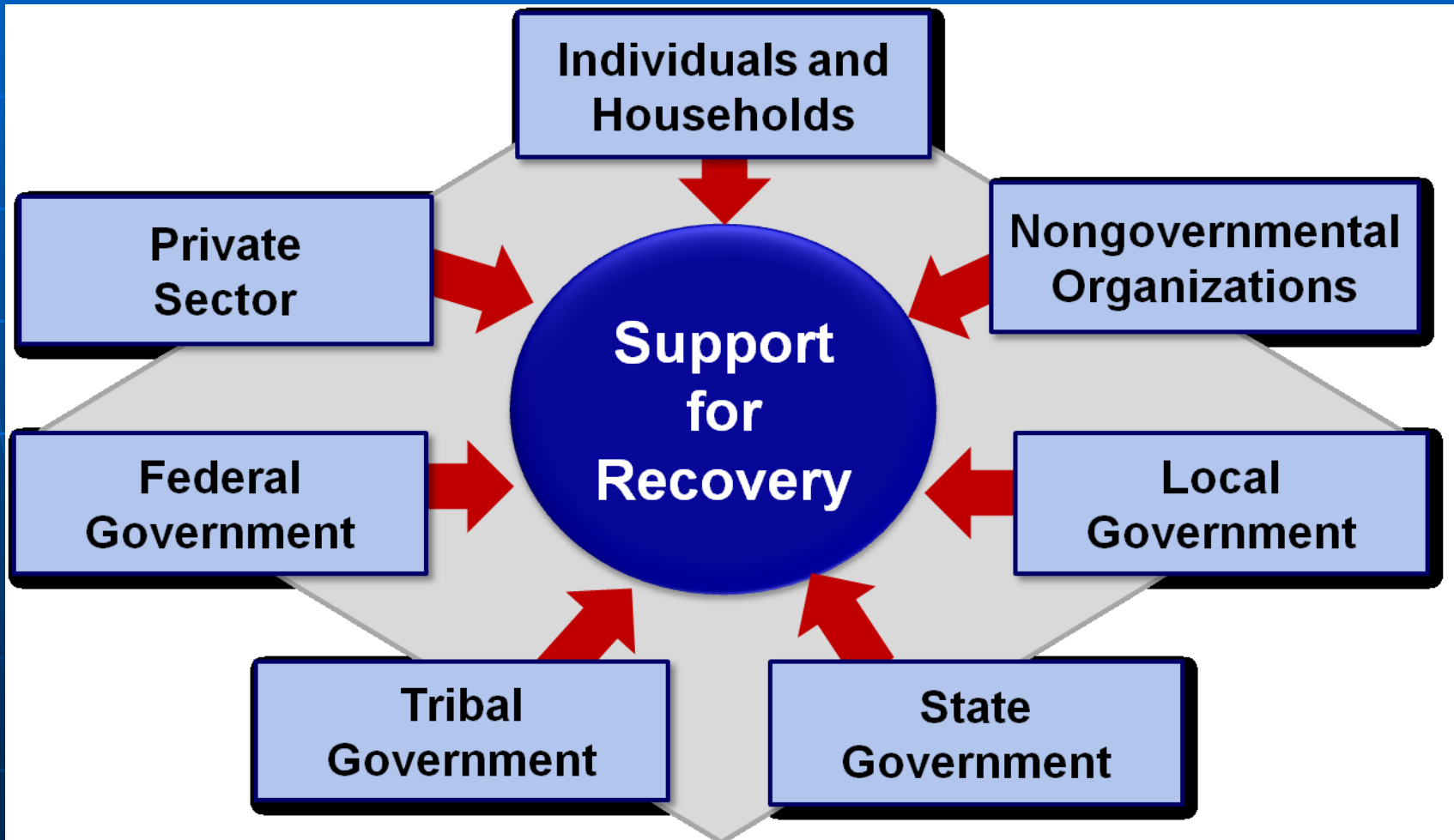
Admin Presentation: Layout



Who was there????

Presentation:

Whole Community Partnership



Presentation: Tsunami Hazards

- This part of the course covered tsunami hazards

Presentation: Policy

- Describe the importance of written public policies in the decision-making process before, during, and after a disaster event
- Discuss the policy making process and its principal players
- Describe the implications of and the barriers to formulating public policy

Policy Group

- Elected officials
- Appointed officials
- Non-governmental agency heads
- Legal counsel
- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Advisors

Policy Group

- Ongoing:
General
Plan;
- During:
Examples
of policy
players
roles; note
Fillmore



Presentation: ICS Refresher

- Identify the components of the Incident Command System;
- Discuss the ICS organizational structure.
- *As time allows, we will very briefly go over SEMS this afternoon.*

Presentation: Fire Service

Presentation: Public Works



Presentation: Law Enforcement

Presentation: Emergency Medical Services



Presentation: Critical Incident Stress

Some Conditions Resulting from Exposure to Traumatic Events:

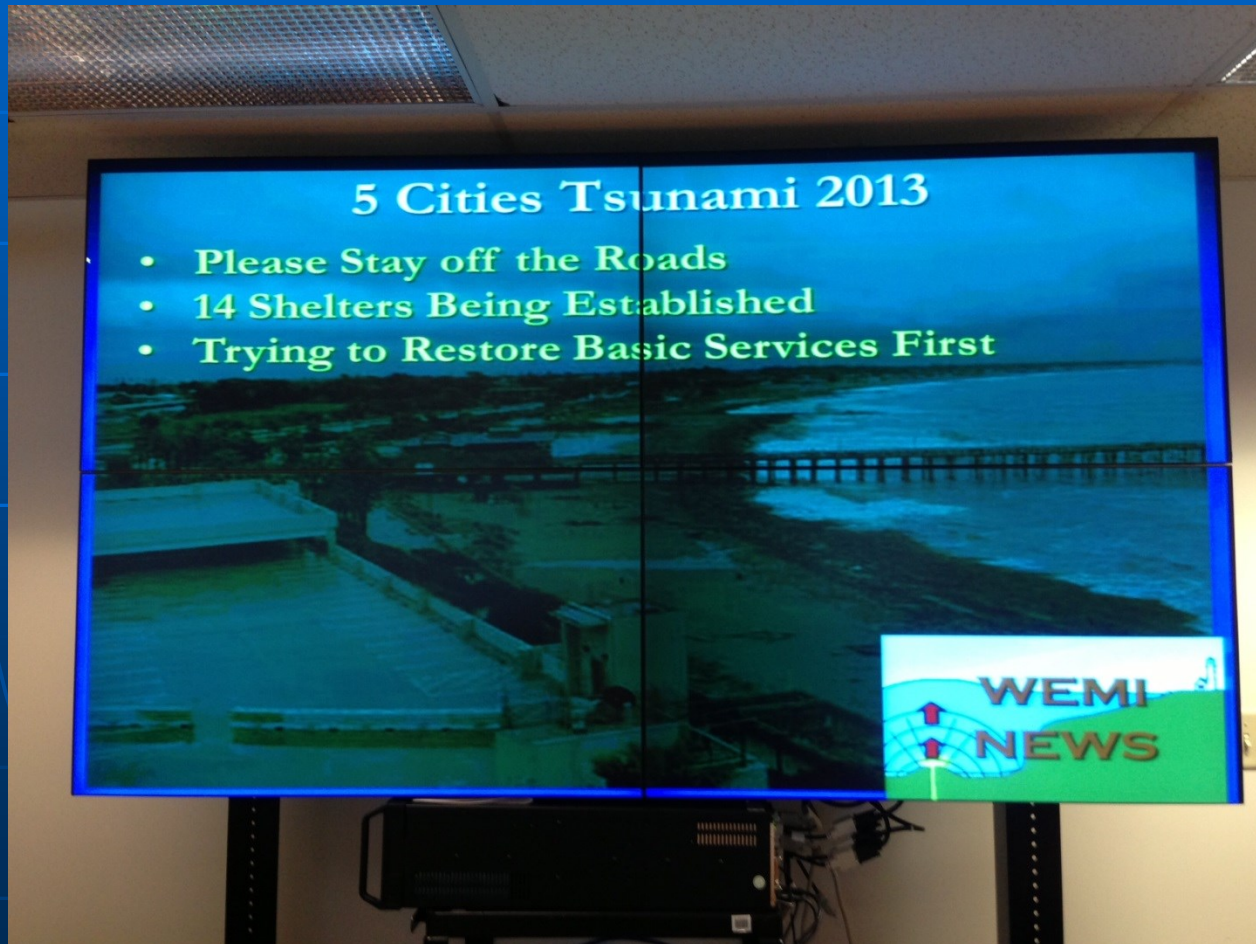
- Critical Incident Stress (normal)
- Brief psychotic reaction
- Substance abuse
- Depression
- Panic attack
- Rage reactions
- Personality changes
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Presentation: Critical Incident Stress

Other common reactions (in addition to routine signs and symptoms):

- Increased anger
- Increased irritability
- Aggressive stance
- Defensive positions
- Seeking cues to danger
- Seeking cues to safety

Presentation: Media and Public Information



Presentation: Overview to Recovery

Presentation: Mass Care Issues

Presentation: Roles and Responsibilities in
Disaster Recovery (which we will touch on)

The Exercise(s): Scenario

Exercise scenario: Magnitude 9.2
Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI)
scale earthquake located 160 miles
southeast of Chignik, Alaska at
54.5°N, 155.8°W at approximately
2200 on July 4th, 2013

Expected arrival time ????

So ... July 4, 2013, a Friday

- Coastal evacuations: Pismo Beach, Oceano Dunes ... with just hours to move perhaps over 100,000 people;
- Not to mention the rest of the coastline: Avila, Morro Bay, Cayucos, Cambria, more.

Note ETE study on population

L.A. Times, 9-5-2013

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TSUNAMI STUDY FINDS REGION AT RISK

A theoretical 9.1 quake off Alaska could flood Long Beach and parts of O.C., and force 750,000 to evacuate.

BY RONG-GONG LIN II, TONY BARBOZA AND HECTOR BECERRA

A large tsunami hitting California would cause major flooding in Long Beach and parts of Orange County and force 750,000 people to evacuate coastal areas in just a few hours, according to an extensive simulation published Wednesday by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The study, released two years after a tsunami killed thousands in Japan, identified several communities that are particularly vulnerable to flooding because of their low elevation and lack of protection from waves.

They include Marina del Rey and the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach as well as the low-lying coastal areas extending from the ports to Newport Beach.

The report, compiled by dozens of scientists, emergency responders and industry representatives, is the most extensive examination of what a tsunami would do to California's coastline. The research simulated a 9.1 quake off the Alaska coast that would send damaging waves to California.

While waves would be larger in Northern California — between 10 and 23 feet — the damage could be greater in Southern California because the region has more coastal development and fewer coastal cliffs.

Tsunami waves of 3 to 10 feet could submerge blocks of Long Beach south of Ocean Boulevard, including the Aquarium of the Pacific and the Long Beach Convention Center as well as the Shoreline Village and Pike shopping centers. Those same-sized waves could cause flooding around the affluent communities of Newport Bay and Huntington Harbour as well.

California has been preparing for decades to deal with major earthquakes. But only more recently have officials begun extensive tsunami planning, including establishing evacuation routes in coastal cities. The research for the simulation was expanded after Japan's tsunami focused more attention on the risk, said Lucy Jones, the U.S. Geological Survey seismologist who led the project.

"The idea is to say: Look, these are not distant events, these could actually happen here," said Kathleen Tierney, director of the Natural Hazards Center at the University of Colorado Boulder. "This is meant to get tsunamis on the public's radar."

Under the study's scenario, the first waves would hit Crescent City, in the far north of the state, in as little as four hours. The waves would then make their way down the coast, arriving in San Diego two hours later.

Researchers said the waters would cause sewage to foul beaches, damage fishing boats in marinas and make more than 8,000 people homeless.

Tsunamis could also travel several miles inland up coastal rivers. Statewide, one out of three boats in coastal harbors and ports could be damaged or sunk, and the cost of the disaster could approach \$8 billion. The biggest challenge would be evacuating everyone before the tsunami hits. Some areas, like Balboa Island in Newport Beach, have only narrow roads for escape routes.

During summer beach season, evacuation could be significantly more difficult. More than 250,000 people at beaches and coastal parks would have to evacuate in the spring. And that number jumps to 1 million in the summer.

"Your life depends on how you respond," Jones said. "People die in tsunamis. They're very, very deadly, but we do have time. We have a few hours."

Unlike earthquakes, which millions of Californians can recall vividly, tsunamis are rare enough that few coastal residents have experienced them, making it difficult for local officials to know how seriously people might take evacuation warnings.

The study's simulation involves a temblor that hits Alaska just before noon on March 27, 2014, which would be the 50th anniversary of the tsunami caused by a 9.2 earthquake in Alaska in 1964.

A tsunami as powerful as that created in the simulation is estimated to occur once every several hundred years.

125% 8:54 PM 11/5/2013

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How we linked together ... different
than our process ... we staff our
EOCs and coordinate between
them ... in this case ...



The Exercise(s): IEMC Methodology

- Exercise Configurations:

Policy/Executive

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Control/Simulation Cell

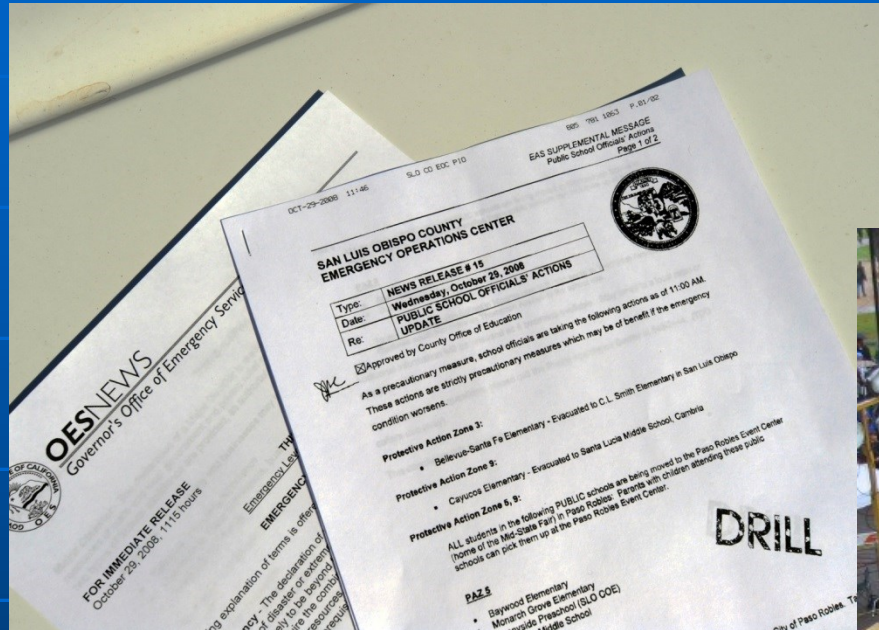
*All in a single location, which worked
and was good experience*



Command Group



Public information ... before, during, and after



INCIDENT ACTION PLAN SAFETY ANALYSIS (ICS 215A)

1. Incident Name: Central Coast Tsunami		2. Incident Number:	
3. Date/Time Prepared: Date: 07/05/13 Time: 1502		4. Operational Period: Date From: 07/05/13 Date To: 07/05/13 Time From: 1300 Time To:	
5. Incident Area	6. Hazards/Risks	7. Mitigations	
ALL AREAS	Disease/illness	All personnel utilize their PPE gear. Personnel are encouraged to consistently wash their hands to help decrease the spread of any illness or disease.	
All Areas	Traffic Control hazard	Traffic Assignment personnel are required to wear reflective vests and utilize flashlights during dark hours.	
All Areas	Drinking water hazards	Current water conditions are unsafe and consumption of water should be restricted to bottled water only until further notice.	
All Areas	Injured personnel	To help protect against infection personnel are encouraged to treat all minor injuries at their local first aid station prior to going to the hospital	
All Areas	Power Line Hazard	There are multiple reports of downed power lines. Do not touch downed lines and report such hazard to PGE or Fire Ops.	
All Areas	Gas Leaks	There are multiple reports of gas leaks. Please document where they are and report to PGE and Fire Ops.	
All Areas	Raw Sewage	Be cautious of raw sewage in the depressed areas and streets. Proper PPE and Decontamination procedures must be used.	



Decon Unit

12

Rescue Water Craft

2

Rescue Water Craft

2

7. Control Operations

- CONTINUE SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS
- PROVIDE DECONTAMINATION OF ALL PATIENTS AND RESPONSE PERSONNEL FOR THE SCENE.
- PROVIDE SECURITY AND PATROL THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY AND TRAFFIC/PERIMETER SECURITY

8. Special Instructions

BUILDING INSPECTION TEAMS ARE MADE UP OF
2 BUILDING INSPECTORS AND ONE FIRE PERSONNEL
PER TEAM.

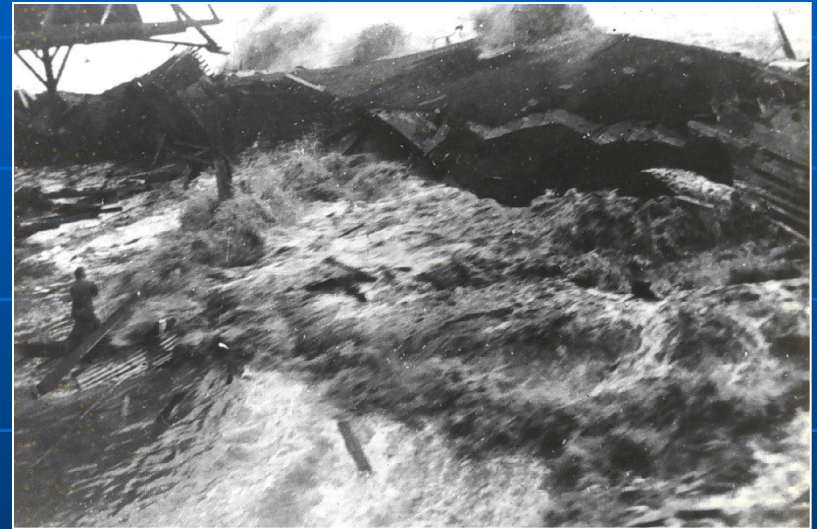
9.

Division/Group Communication Summary

Function	Frequency	System	Channel	Function	Frequency	System	Channel
Command	1325		3	Logistics			

Recovery Overview

- The exercise transitioned rapidly into recovery ... which will indeed be rapid ... and long lasting.



Recovery Overview

From County EOP:

1. Concept of Operations

“Disaster Recovery” is both short-term activities intended to return vital life-support systems to operation, and long-term activities designed to return infrastructure systems to predisaster conditions.

First, though: Where will we work????

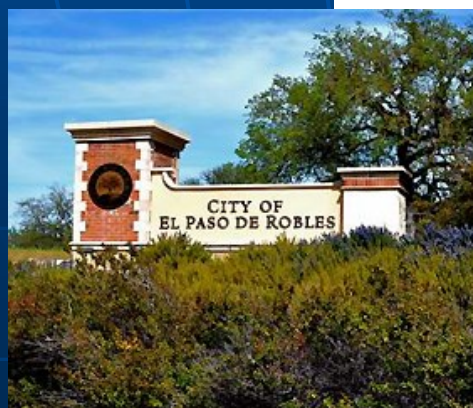
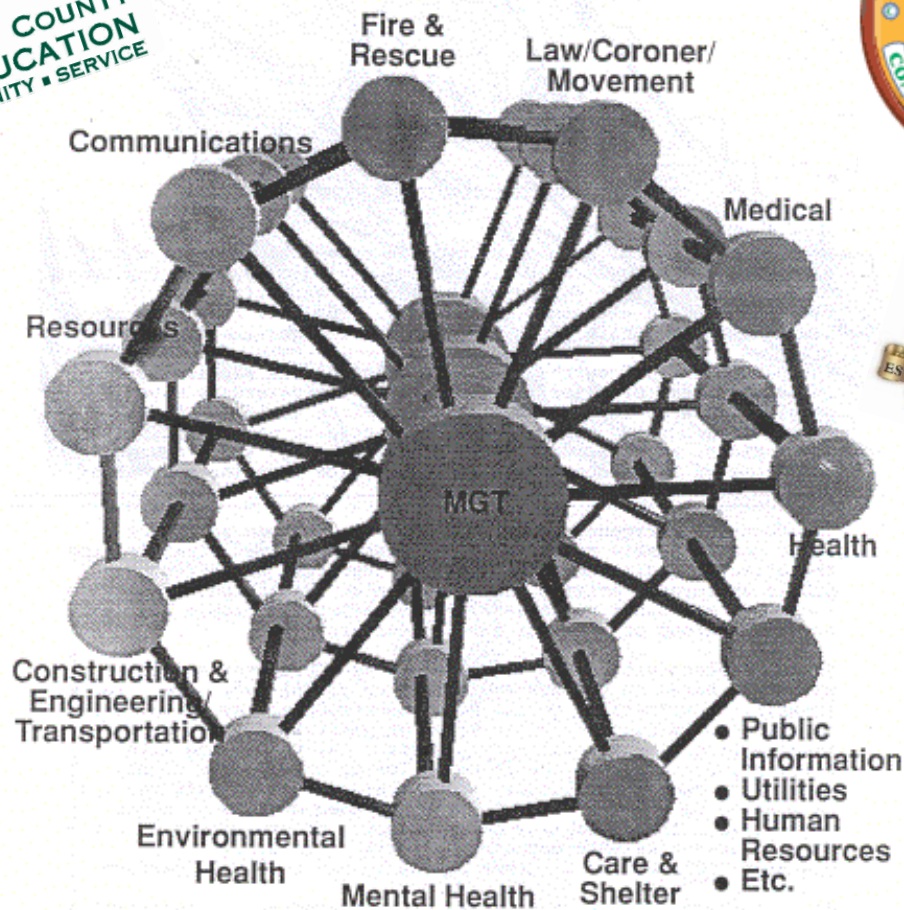
Atascadero City Hall example



How will we pay? Who will pay?



How will we all work together???



Where will we get help (including building inspectors)?



Northwest trending ground fissures also developed across this property, probably due to amplified shaking along ridgeline.

House on Black Mountain (Cypress Mtn. quadrangle). Tied Spanish tiles slid as a unit from various roof elements due to shaking.



Recovery Overview

Recovery is focused on a timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of:

- Infrastructure.
- Housing.
- Sustainable economy.
- Health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.



Recovery Support Functions (RSFs)

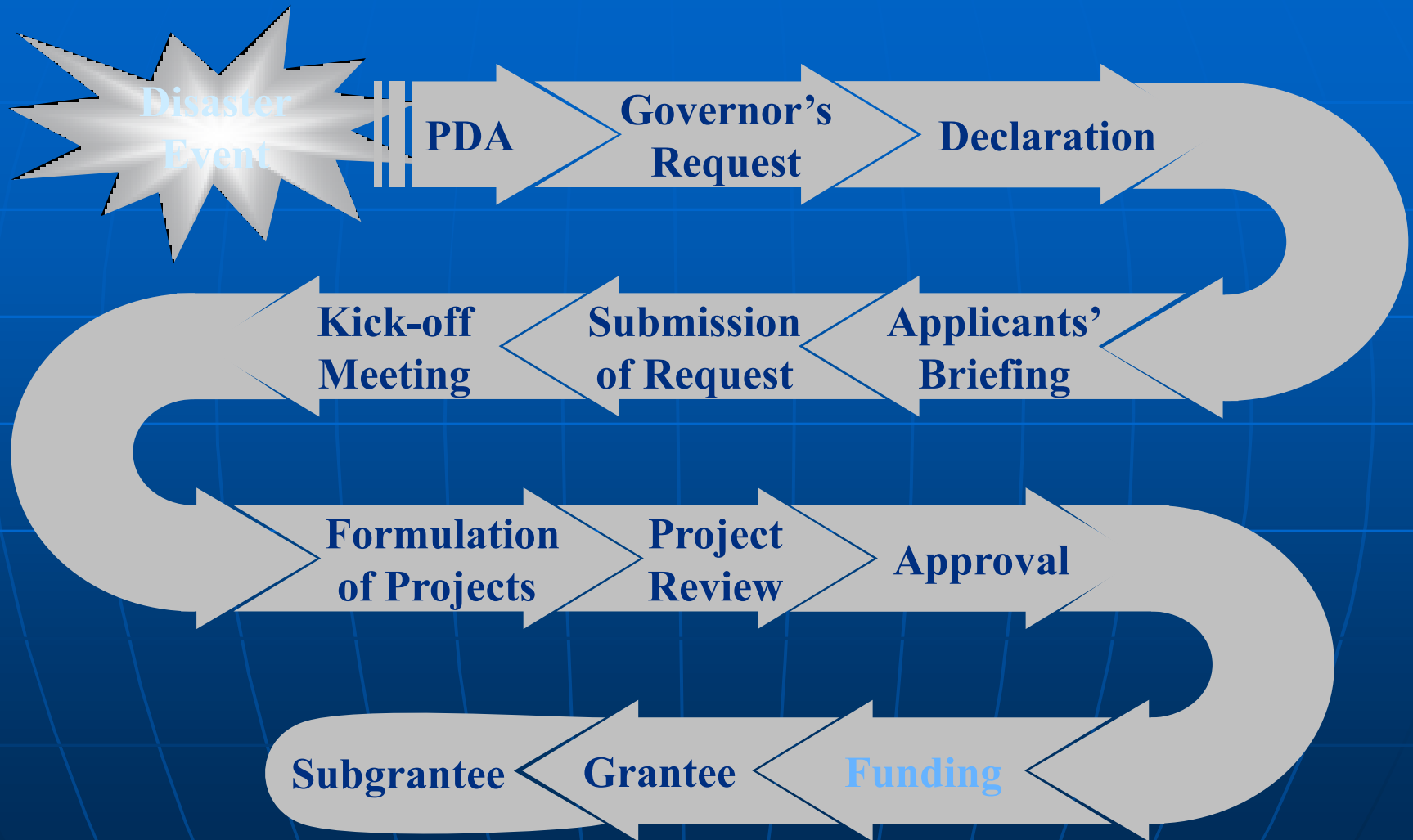
- Community Planning and Capacity Building
- Economic
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources

RSFs provide the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance. Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources, and fostering coordination among State and Federal agencies, nongovernmental partners, and stakeholders.

Public Assistance

- For our quick timeframe, we will concentrate on PA plus real life other examples from Paso Robles.

The Public Assistance Process



Example: San Simeon EQ - Overview of Response and Recovery

- County EOC Activation (29 minutes)
- Op Area Coordination (Red Phone, sit stat)
- EOC staffing by various agencies
- Paso Robles response and issues
- CDF/County Fire Op Area Coordination and Resources
- Initial emergency phase over by 11:00 P.M.
- Initial recovery period: safety inspections, building issues, Preliminary Damage Assessment
- Longer term recovery issues: damage assessment, second PDA, FEMA, State OES, SBA

FEMA Disaster Facilities (EQ examples)

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)

- A fixed facility or mobile unit where disaster survivors may go for direct, face-to-face contact with FEMA, State and other disaster relief partners

Joint Field Office (JFO)

- A unified command center (FEMA, State and other entities).



Federal Turndown of Disaster Requests

- It is noteworthy that the White House announces Presidential “approvals” of Major Disaster and Emergency declarations, while it is left to FEMA (1979-2003) and DHS-FEMA (2003-today) to announce that the President has “turned down” a Governor’s request for a declaration.

PA Grant Process, continued

- [Preliminary Damage Assessment \(PDA\)](#)
- [Presidential Disaster Declaration](#)
- [Applicants' Briefing by Grantee](#)
- [Submission of Request for Public Assistance by Applicant](#)
- [Kick-off Meeting with Public Assistance Coordinator \(PAC\)](#)
- [Project Formulation and Cost Estimating](#)
- [Project Review and Validation](#)
- [Obligation of Federal Funds and Disbursement to Subgrantees](#)
- [Appeals and Closeout](#)

Last Updated: 02/21/2013 - 10:25

PA Grant Process, continued

<http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-local-state-tribal-and-non-profit>

<http://www.fema.gov/public-assistance-frequently-asked-questions>

<http://www.calema.ca.gov/Recovery/Pages/Laws-and-Regulations.aspx>

<http://www.calema.ca.gov/Recovery/Pages/Forms.aspx>

So now what???

- EMI Course After Action Report